mation of 1854 in six months or less we should have

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE AMERICAN WAR QUESTION ABROAD.

Important Debates in the French Legislature.

The Red Republicans Condemn Slavery and Attack the Blockade.

The BEinister of the Emperor Acknowledges Its Efficiency.

Progress of the Iron-Clad Navy of England.

By the City of New York at this port we received Euro ed in Paris and London on the 18th and 19th March. We publish to-day some very inte ictalis of the news, given in the HERALD on Monday cations from our correspondents in Paris, Ber

I have, unfortunately, bad news to send. Ring Leopold is ill, and although it is attempted to conceal the fact, I am assured that his illness is serious. This is the reason for the Duke of Brabant's return from South-

The Archbishop of Paris has exhibited in his hotel the ent reliquary that is to be sent to the London Exhibition. This reliquary, which is a chefd'ouwe of Parisian goldsmith work, is to contain the natis and 1254 by St. Louis.

eral Prim, who commands in Mexico, strictly overnment, combined with those from the plenipo laries of the three allied Powers at Vera Cruz.

r-General of the Schools of Musketry, has been descend in command of the Mexican expedition which he is on the point of departing. Contemporance, of Madrid, March 11, having pub-

en at Santo Domingo, the Epeca; en authority a them to be unfounded. A bill has been introduced into the Cortes of Portugal

ing all religious societies and brotherhoods edu-

The civil marriage of Mile. Adole de Rothschild with Baron Salomen de Rethschild took place on Wednesday, March 12, at Frankfort. The religious ceremony was performed on the following day, at the synagogue, by the great rabbi of the consistory of Paris. All the mem-bers of the Rethechild family from Paris, London and

the works for the cutting of the latimus of Suez are car ried on with great activity. At Eiguech several thou cand workmen are employed, M. de Lessepa bivouncking among them. Favorable crops are auticipated; the young corn is in splendid condition, and the cotten plan-

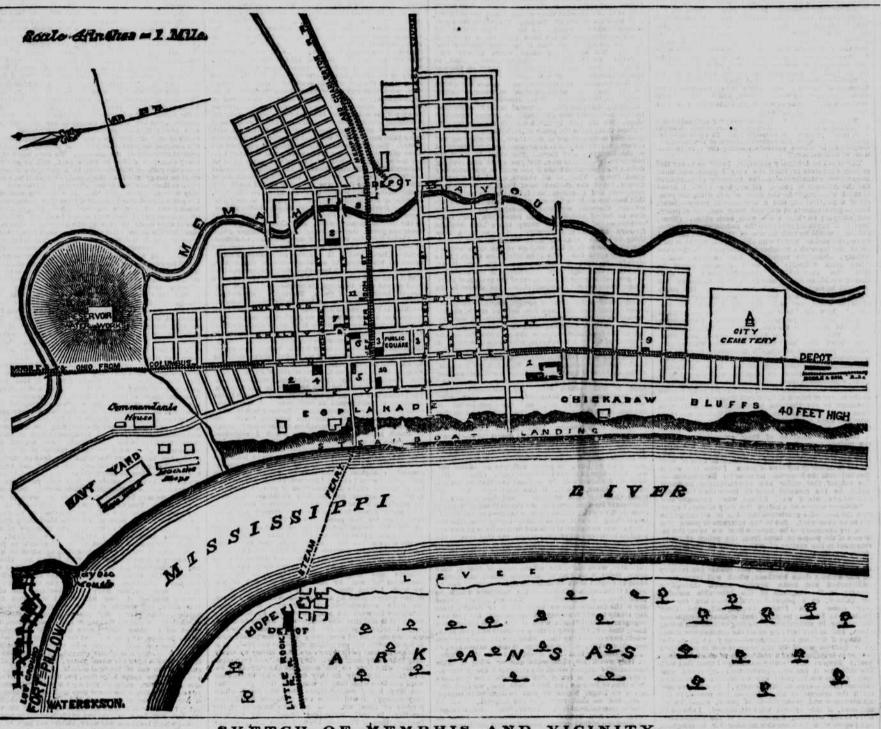
ations look most promising.
The reactionist clique at Rome is very active. A procisation has been circulated in Naples exporting the tans to recall their king and drive out the "fo This appeal to civil war is printed in the Pope's own printing office, as an official stamp upon it proves The brigand chief Chiavone, now restored to the ncie II., who had quarreled with him, ecting his forces at Terracina for a fresh raid.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION ABROAD. INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW.

The English Radicateon Free Pinge, the Right of Search, and Contrabands of War-The Cabinet Advocates the Old System and "Short and Sharp" Wars. In the House of Commons, so the 17th of March, the adorned debate on Mr Horstall's motion on the subject of

CITY OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Map of the City and Suburbs, with all the Public Buildings, Railroads, Streets, Elevations, &c.



SKETCH OF MEMPHIS AND VICINITY.

ensive map of the city of Memphis, with the hores of the Mississippi river on either side, &c. The nap is engraved on a large scale, for the purpose of ocating every point of interest as perfectly as The ratiroad from Columbus enters Main street from the of the street. As a military necessity it was ordere caused some trouble among the members of the City Council of Memphis, who debated for some time whether they should not prevent such a violation of their city rights, but ultimately decided to let matters take their rn course. On the left hand of the map is the noted Navy Yard, with which the name of the astronomica Lieutenant Maury is so intimately connected. Memphi previous to the rebellion, was a flourishing city and port or entry of Shelby county, Tenn., and is beautifully situ-

ated on the Mississippi river, just below the mouth of the Chickasaw Bluff, which is about forty feet high neares the shore. It is distant from St. Louis about four hundred and twenty miles by water, and from Nashville about two hundred and nine miles, in a west southwester populous and important town on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans, and occupies the only eligible gite for a commercial depot from the mouth of the Ohio to Vicksburg-a distance of at least six bundred and fifty miles. The bluff on which the city stands, and be-fore alluded to, is elevated about thirty feet above the for a distance of three miles; a bed of sandstone pro venient and natural steamboat landing. The ap

and is bordered with blocks of large warehouses. Tra reliers who had, just previous to the rebellion, visited Memphis, expressed great astonishment at the signs of improvement and commercial activity which were the exhibited. Martial law, an intolerant soldiery and rebel-lion have nipped its growing beauties in the bud. The population, since 1854, has doubled itself, and was still rapidly increasing when the troubles commenced. It conlains several churches, an academy, a medical college, two banks and a telegraph office. A naval depot was established there by the United States government, but proved a failure. The river is, however, deep enough to fleat a very large ship of war, and the rebels have taken advantage of the money expended by the United States government to use the Navy Yard for the purpose of build ing vessels to oppose their navy. The means of commu-

nication to and from the city are good, and the trade of the place has been excellent. In 1840, the population was 3,300; in 1850 it had increased to 8,841, and in 1853 t was estimated at 12,000. What it now is cannot be de-

1-Gayoro Hotel.

-Court House and Exchange. 3-Odd Fellows' Hall.

-Overton Hotel. 6-Worsham House

6-Trinity Episcopal Church

7—Cathelle Cathedral. -Capron foundry.

9-Presbyterian Church. 10 -Commercial Hojel.

11-Theatre

imports and exports was 160,000,000; in 180-01 they are 250,000,000. In 1814 our shipping was about 1,000,000 tons: it was now 5,000,000 tons. But of this 3,000,000 tons there were 500,000 tons of steam shipping which was totally unknown for the purpose of commerce they are to the state of the state of

by reases. He was for from saying that we capitat to combine the best speech the homose course with cavitine disable host speech the homose course with the victorial variety of the street of the homose course which cavitine disable host speech the homose following for many years to actors warfare, nor say to do severything that we summed according to the right of legitimals war; to the prestify doubted with the property of the street of the property was desired, and a street of register that are of the liquid propert, even necessary, to dask with abstract to fish to dispress, it was the present to fish to dispress, it was the provided with the propert, even necessary, to dask with abstract cours such questions without restincting to insent most degree the circumstances onder which the rule of warfacture to the resting of the property of the property

weight with the Cabinet. I say that the noble lord and his coleagues acted wisely on that occasion. They die what was absolutely necessary, and therefore I am prepared to give my entire assent to what they did. (Hear hear.) Then in 1856 we had the meeting of the Congress of Paris, at which Lord Clarendon represented this country. The parties to that Congress know what had been done during the Russian war. They knew what had made the proclamation of '54 necessary, and they were aware that should any warshe in future the same difficulty would meet them. Accordingly they agreed to the declaration or convention which some honorable members have found fault with to night. I hold this after considering the matter—that the course taken by the noble lord, for he was Prime Minister in '56, when the Congress met at Paris—was one which he could not have avoided, and that, as it had become inevitable, it is irrevocable now. (Hear, hear.) What was it that the Congress did? I am not for a moment about to say that it did not do something, and of all that importance attributed to it by the honorable member for Saiford. It declared that hencefor ward ne war should be made on the trade of a belilgerent with the exception of the act of blockaic; that its experts and imports should be free as in time of peace, only on one condition—namely, that those experts and imports shouls be carried in act and imports should be free as in time of peace, only on one condition—namely, that those experts and imports shouls be carried in act fra ships. Every one has brought England and France forward to llustrate the case of belilgerents. Probably it is premimed that there may be a future war between them, only because they were at war in times past; but, at all events, supposing England and France were at war, these belilgerents might trade in peace not only with each other, but with neutrals, if the trade was only carried on in neutral ships. That is, if the trade was only President of the Board of Trade—than whom no mainore competent to form a judgment on a question of kind—I must say I presume from the fact that there no division on the subject of their inquision that they were in favor of such a proposite that they were in favor of such a proposite that they were in favor of such a proposite that as it may, ford Russell and Lord Borby, A ever much they might dissent from the wisdom of policy of the noble ford at the head of the government 1866, now both acknowledge that the step then to cannot be recalled; and, if there he a closar connect between the Ireclaration of Paris and the proposal of honorable member for Liverpool—If one follows logic from the other, then I have a right to quote Earl Ru and Lord Derby as authorities in favor of the comple of the principle of 1866, which is all that is asked for the resolution under discussion. There are, howe other authorities for the subject. Looking at an arwhich appeared in an influential journal in 1866, after the Declaration of Paris, I find its writer, comming upon the proposition of Mr. Marcy on the part of United States, and having advorted especially to the that on land a different and more humans course of duct was adopted by beliggerouts than at sea, says mere increase to and oursesported of the capture. The river of wer mitted our to design the commerce provided we could thereby worken him and provide the property and the commerce provided we could thereby worken him and provide the property and the commerce provided we could thereby worken him and provide the property and the commerce of the many forms of the property and the commerce of the many forms of the commerce of the many forms of the property and the commerce of the many forms of the property and the commerce of the many forms of the commerce of the many our most of the commerce of the many our most of the many of the commerce of th